

## REMARKS

The present Amendment amends claims 1-4, 6, 8-13, 15, 16, 18 and 20-24 and leaves claims 5, 7, 14, 17, 19 and 25 unchanged. Therefore, the present application has pending claims 1-25.

Claims 1, 3-5, 8, 10-12 and 20-23 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Oishi (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/008119); claims 8 and 9 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Ishiyama (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0120766); claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 24 and 25 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Veerepalli (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0153324) in view of Ishiyama; and claims 15-17 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Veerepalli in combination with Ishiyama and further in view Oishi. These rejections are traversed for the following reasons. Applicants submit that the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by Oishi, Veerepalli or Ishiyama whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by the Examiner. Therefore, reconsideration and withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

Amendments were made to the claims to more clearly describe that the present invention is directed to a communication system, gateway equipment for use in the communication system and authentication method implementing functions performed in the communication system.

According to the present invention, the communication system includes a home network installed with a home agent for holding mobile terminal

location information of a mobile terminal, the mobile terminal using a first home address in the home network, a visited network installed with a radio communication device for communicating with a mobile terminal and gateway equipment in the visited network for forming an interface with the home network.

According to the present invention the radio communication device includes an access request transfer means for forwarding an access request from the mobile terminal of the visited network to the gateway equipment. The gateway equipment according to the present invention includes a prefix request means for requesting a prefix for the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network from the home agent in response to an access request from the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network and a prefix transfer means for receiving the requested prefix from the home agent and forwarding the received prefix to the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network. According to the present invention the prefix is used to generate a home address in the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network.

The above described features of the present invention now more clearly recited in the claims are described, for example, on pages 10-11 of the present application wherein it is shown that the home agent and the gateway equipment contain a DHCP-PD and as such distributes prefixes to the mobile terminals having moved to the visited network. According to the present invention as described in the above noted passages of the present application the mobile terminal generates a home address according to the distributed prefix. Thus, by implementing this procedure the mobile terminal having

moved to the visited network can acquire a home address when visiting a network other than its home network.

Thus, according to the present invention, a Home Agent (HA) and gateway equipment are provided comprising a DHCP-PD function, wherein the HA and gateway equipment can distribute a prefix to a mobile terminal having moved to the visited network. As per the present invention, the mobile terminal can generate the home address based on the distributed prefix. Therefore, the mobile terminal can acquire its home address in a network other than its home network (refer to lines 10-24 on page 11 and lines 16-21 on page 34 in the specification).

Precisely, this feature of the present invention provides a solution to the problem exhibited in the IP-v6 protocol wherein it is difficult for a mobile terminal to determine its home address when it is operated in a visited network other than its home network. According to the present invention, the mobile terminal generates a home address based on the distributed prefix.

Both, Oishi and Verrepalli do not disclose that the mobile terminal generates a home address based on a prefix as in the present invention. Ishiyama discloses only the IPv6 address generating method, in which an IP address is generated from a prefix. However, the IPv6 address generation method does not disclose the generation of a home address of a mobile terminal (mobile IPv6) based on a prefix as in the present invention. Ishiyama does not disclose that the generated IP address is a home address or a care of (c/o) address.

Furthermore, Verrepalli and Ishiyama both do not disclose that the mobile terminal acquires a home address in a network other than the home

network as in the present invention. Therefore, each cited references does not disclose the features of the present invention that HA and gateway comprise DHCP-PD function and distribute a prefix to a mobile terminal and that the mobile terminal generates a home address according to the distributed prefix.

Furthermore, Verrepalli which discloses a technique of using mobile IP addresses cannot be combined with Ishiyama which dose not disclose a technique of using mobile IP addresses in the manner suggested by the Examiner in the Office Action.

Accordingly, as is quite from the above the features of the present invention as now more clearly recited in the claims are not taught or suggested by either of the references of record particularly Oishi, Veerepalli or Ishiyama whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by the Examiner.

Thus, each of Oishi, Veerepalli and Ishiyama fail to teach or suggest a gateway equipment, in a visited network rather than a home network, having a prefix request means for requesting a prefix for the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network from the home agent in response an access from the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network and a prefix transfers means for transferring the requested prefixed from the home agent and forwarding the received prefix to the mobile agent having moved to the visited network wherein the prefix is used to generate a home address in the mobile terminal having moved to the visited network as recited in the claims.

Therefore, as is quite clear from the above, the features of the present invention are not taught or suggested by Oishi, Veerepalli or Ishiyama whether taken individually or in combination with each other as suggested by

the Examiner. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 1, 3-5, 8, 10-12 and 20-23 as being anticipated by Oishi, the 35 USC §102(e) rejection of claims 8 and 9 as being anticipated by Ishiyama and the 35 USC §103(a) rejection of claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 14, 18, 19, 24 and 25 as being unpatentable over Veerepalli in view of Ishiyama is respectfully requested.

The remaining references of record have been studied. Applicants submit that they do not supply any of the deficiencies noted above with respect to the references utilized in the rejection of claims 1-25.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, applicants submit that claims 1-25 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance of claims 1-25 is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, the applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 CFR 1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment of fees, to the deposit account of MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR & BRUNDIDGE, P.C., Deposit Account No. 50-1417 (1213.42935X00).

Respectfully submitted,

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